that the Government authorities base their greatest hope of an ultimate peaceable settlement. They are using the argument that the best guarantee that the creditor nations can have is the world-wide respect for the decrees of an international court, whose dictates, it is held, must be obeyed by Venezuela if she does not desire to be outlawed by all decent States. There is a disposition on the part of the Administration to believe that Venezuela would not dare default on payments directed by The Hague tribunal.

From what is said here, it is apparent that this idea of submitting the case to The Hague arbitrators without other than a moral guarantee has been advanced informally by the American diplomatic representatives at the capitals of Venezuela's creditors. To so submit it, Washington officials hold, would be a great step toward the perfection of arbitration between nations. Even should Venezuela default, the European nations which now demand indemnities would, it is argued, be the gainers to a certain extent, as there would then be no effort on the part of the United States and other Powers to interfere with a plan of coercion and punishment. Enough was learned to-day to justify the assertion that there is a pretty general belief among the influential men of the Administration that Venezuela would make every effort to pay rather than risk finding herself disgraced in the eyes of the other members of the family

#### FRANCE FOR PEACEABLE SETTLEMENT

France has already indicated an agreement with the views of the United States on the subject of arbitration. It was through this means that she arranged to secure a gradual liquidation of certain claims through the setting apart for the purpose of a percentage of the Venezuelan customs revenues. She has other claims, which Venezuela has not arranged to pay, and, while maintaining that she has as good reason as England, Germany or Italy to use coercive measures, is of the opinion that a more peaceable agreement for an adjustment is desirable.

France, the State Department learns, has notified the allies that her prior lien on the Venezuelan revenues must be respected, and has secured responses of a favorable character. She has even gone to the extent of informing them, and the United States also, that if the pending dispute is submitted to a board of arbitration the board must also take the unraid French claims into consideration.

Thus, while France would like to share with Germany, England and Italy the amount which Venezuela may be required to pay, the United States have in her a strong supporter of the American proposition that the incident be settled by arbitration. Holland, another claimant, may be expected also to take the French view.

With the aid of these two European countries, this Government hopes to make better headway in its overtures to the allied creditors than if it were acting alone BOWEN WAN 8 TO COME TO WASHI' G TON.

Minister Bowen has indicated to the State Department a desire to come to Washington for the purpose of conducting here the settlement with which he has been empowered by President Castro to arrange.

He regards the American capital, with resident representatives of Germany, England and France who have the high rank of Ambassadors, as better suited than Caracas for the peace negotiations.

## WON'T TREAT DIRECTLY WITH CASTRO.

The difficulties of the situation are very great at Caracas, particularly on account of the absence of the German, the English and the Italian diplomatic representatives, and the understood intention of the allies to refuse to treat directly with Castro.

The State Department has given no indication to Mr. Bowen of how it regards his suggestion, but it is probably favorable to it, a if the negotiations were conducted here they would be under the immediate Hay, with whom Mr. Bowen could consult frequently.

was said in a Washington despatch to THE SUN last night that the State Depatrment defined Mr. Bowen's status, under the full powers conferred on him by President Castro, as that of an intermediary or a mere channel of communication between the disputants. It was said in the same despatch that whatever title the State Department might confer on Mr. Bowen he would undoubtedly exercise the full powers as mediator which Castro had given him, if the allies recognized him as Venezuela's representative.

The positive information was obtained to-day that Mr. Bowen will be regarded by this Government as having the limited power of an intermediary only until Germany, England and Italy accept or reject him as the full empowered negotiator for Venezuela. Should they acquiesce in his appointment, President Roosevelt will grant him the right to represent Venezuela as mediator.

CABINET APPROVES PRESIDENT'S COURSE. Much of the talk at to-day's regular semi-weekly meeting of the Cabinet concerned Venezuela. Secretary Hay explained what had been done since the meeting of last Tuesday and gave an account of the several efforts on foot to secure guarantees and transfer the troubles to mediators and arbitrators.

President Roosevelt asked the other Cabinet officers to express their views on what had taken place and was gratified to learn that there was unanimity of favorable on in regard to the course pursued by Mr. Hay, under the President's direction.

THE CASE OF THE CARACAS. None of the Powers has yet given any definition to this Government of the scope of a peace blockade, nor has the State Department been notified that a war blockade will be established. Should the allies attempt to turn back the American steamship Caracas on her arrival off Caracas, even if a war blockade has been declared prior to her arrival, the United States Government will enter a protest, or, rather, a remonstrance, against this action.

The opinion here is that the Caracas will be permitted to go to La Guayra.

#### \$27,000,000 AS PEACE BASIS. London Expects Seligmans to Provide Venezuela's Guarantee.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, Dec. 19.—There is high authority for saying that the basis for arbitration with Venezuela and a settlement of the present dispute will be a guarantee by J & W. Seligman & Co., the New York bankers, of the English and German claims to the extent of £5,400,000.

It is expected that the matter will be arranged within a few days.

The Washington Government, which has declined to be in any respect a party to the financial transaction, has agreed to use its goods offices in support of Mr. Seligman in the execution of the terms of his arrangement with Venezuela.

At the office of J. & W. Seligman & Co. no information was obtainable yesterday regarding the fresh reports that the firm would be connected with arrangements for the settlement of the claims against Venezuela. Representatives of the firm had nothing to say about the reports.

It was intimated, however, that any information should come from the house of Seligman in London, such efforts as had been made by J. & W. Seligman & Co. here to arrange a Venezuelan settlement having ended two weeks ago at the time that Isaac Seligman visited Washington

Lyman J. Gage said last night that he had not been asked to act as intermediary between the Venezuelan Government and local banking firm. Mr. Gage said that his visit to Washington was solely for the purpose of attending the dinner at the White

#### CASTRO IS ANXIOUS. Awaits Replies of the Powers-The Marletta at La Guayra.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

[From THE SUN Correspondent at Caracas.] CARACAS, Dec. 19 .- No reply has yet been received to the proposal for the arbitration of Venezuela's dispute with Germany and Great Britain, and the Government is still anxiously awaiting the decision of the

The British warship Tribune has replaced the Indefatigable at La Guayra. The Italian cruiser Giovanni Bausan and the American gunboat Marietta are the other two warships in the harbor there.

#### ALLIES EXCHANGE VIEWS. Now Considering the Question of Arbitration, Says Berlin Paper.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. BERLIN, Dec. 19.-The Post, a semifficial newspaper, qualifiedly denies a report that Germany is averse to settling her dispute with Venezuela by means of arbitration.

It cites Germany's action in the matter Samoa as proof that she is not opposed to he principle of arbitration. The paper adds that an exchange of

views between Great Britain and Germany on the arbitration question is proceeding secretly.

#### CARACAS SHOPS REOPENED. Foreigners Respected There-All Sou America Watching Us.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN LONDON, Dec. 19.-A news agency de spatch from Caracas says that representatives of other South American republics are closely watching the attitude of the United States, which they denounce as unfit to protect South America against European aggression. They say the Monroe Doctrine has been leased to German bankers

Another despatch from Caracas says that notwithstanding the critical situation all foreigners are respected. The shops have been reopened and railway traffic has been resumed. The British and German warships make daily visits to Margarita

#### KAISER VERY CORDIAL. Didn't Mention Venezuela When Ambas

sador Tower Presented His Credentials. Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BERLIN, Dec. 19. - Charlemagne Tower, he American Ambassador, and Mrs. Tower were received by Emperor William and the Empress this afternoon. Mr. Tower presented his credentials as the new American Ambassador at Berlin.

After leaving the castle Mr. Tower, speaking in reference to the audience, laid great stress on the cordial friendliness of the Kaiser's greeting. Emperor William did not discuss politics and made no reference to Venezuela.

The North German Gazette, in a semifficial article published to-day, expresses sincere regret at what it calls the way the American press is allowing itself to publish unfounded suspicions of the German aims and policy as regards Venezuela. It says drawing of distinctions between the con-

duct of Great Britain and that of Germany The Vossische Zeitung, in an article on the same question, asks if Germany is at peace or at war with Venezuela. It compares the present situation to that in China ecently, when all nations were supposed to be at war with that country. Germany the Vossische Zeitung says, should admit that she is now at war with Venezuela It would be better to have what used to be called a potato war without bloodshed than bloodshed without war, as in China.

#### FRANCE'S DEMAND ON PERU. Foreign Office Expects No Complications -Claim War Arbitrated.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. PARIS, Dec. 19 .- Officials of the Foreign Office say that there is not the slightest likelihood of complications in connection with France's request that Peru pay her 16,000,000 francs, in conformity with the judgment of the Lausanne arbitration ribunal on Nov. 8. The question is a very old one, and the request by France was quite an ordinary proceeding.

Similar claims against South American republics are frequently made in behalf of French citizens.

#### CAN THE CARACAS GET IN? Red T Line Steamship May Have to Stop at Curacoa.

Shipping firms which do business with Venezuela, especially the Red D Line, were awaiting some notification from the State Department yesterday confirming the despatches to the effect that a "war" blockade of Venezuelan ports would begin on Saturday. At the office of Boulton, Bliss & Dal lett, agents of the Red D Line, it was said that no such notification had come, but that they expected one to-day unless the allies changed their plan by reason of

pending negotiations. The steamer Caracas will be affected by the blockade if it is put in force on Saturday. The Caracas took down a great deal of freight consigned by firms here to merchants in La Guayra and other ports. The Caracas arrived at San Juan yesterday and

is due at Curaçoa to-day.

If the State Department sends word to her agents here that the blockade will have the effect of closing the ports to American vessels word will probably be sent to the Caracas at Curaçoa, notifying her not to proceed. In view of the present negotiations it is not likely that she would return at once, but would remain at Curaçoa a

at once, but would remain at Curaçoa a few days to await developments.

The Caracas expected to arrive off La Guayra early Monday morning. In anticipation of trouble when she sailed some of the consignors, at the advice, it was said, of the Venezuelan Consul, had their goods marked with notices to the effect that they were the property of American citizens and were consigned to American citizens. and were the property of American citizens, and were consigned to American citizens. This might have done some good had the character of the blockade not been changed from a "peace blockade" to a "war blockade." Under the latter the blockaders will not allow any ships to pass.

A Guaranteed Cure for Piles. A Guaranteed Cure for Piles.

Itching, Blind, Bleeding and Protruding Piles.
No cure, no pay. All druggists are authorized by the manufacturers of Pazo Ointment to reduce the money where it fails to cure any case of piles, no matter of how long standing. Cures ordinary cases in six days; the worst cases in fourteen days. One application gives ease and rest. Relieves itching instantly. This is a new discovery and it is the only pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee, no cure, no pay. Price 50c.—Ade.

# PLOT TO GRAB SOUTH AMERICA.

WHAT EMORY C. WHITE SEES IN THE VENEZUELA BUSINESS.

He's Familiar With the Country, Too-Says the Germans Steal Our Inventions. Lie About Us, and Cause Our Goods to Be Broken in Transit-Sure That Germany Has Started in to Smash the Monroe Doctrine and That She Expects to Fight Us for It Some Day.

Emory C. White, a cousin of Gov. Albert B. White of West Virginia, and for twenty years the head of a house which has extensive interests throughout South America. has just returned to this city, having been with his family in different South American countries steadily for two years.

For many years Mr. White has been regarded as an authority on South American affairs. He considers the present situation in Venezuela as ominous in the extreme. He declares that Germany's attitude toward Venezuela is part of a carefully laid plan to get a foothold somewhere in South America, and that there is to be no turning back until the Monroe

Doctrine has been shattered. Mr. White says that in 1896 Germany had all of South America carefully mapped and that her line of action, in the event of hostilities, has been decided on.

She has placed Venezuela, he says, in a position where the best settlement she can make is to give Germany a mortgage on the country on which she cannot even pay the interest. Between owning the country by conquest or owning it by an irremovable motgage, Mr. White can see little difference.

LETTER TO THE PRESIDENT. The first thing that Mr. White did on his return here last week was to write a letter to President Roosevelt on the situation. It follows:

To His Excellency, the President of the United States, Theodore Roosevelt: My DEAR SIR: I besitate about attempting to place before you conditions existing in South America, but feel it is my duty as an American citizen to give you all the light my twenty years of experience in travelling over those countries has given me.

In the first place you must know who I am,

so you will not place me among the horde of adventurers who invest foreign countries. I am a coustn of the Hon. A. B. White, Governor of West Virginia, and was reared under the same roof with him. Some twenty years ago, after graduating from college, I estab-American countries. During Harrison's ad ministration I was strongly recommended for Minister to Peru by ex-President McKinley nd many Congressmen from the Middle West. Mr. McKinley then said of me, in a etter to the Hon. James G. Blaine

"Mr. White has spent several years in Spanish America. He has given much study o the commercial relations between those countries and ours. He is a gentleman of igh character, education and refinement, and I highly indorse him as the right man to become Minister to Peru." However, I did not press my claim to be

come Minister to Peru, because it would have business relations. This is enough to indicate to you that cnow something about the matter of which

am going to write. I have just returned from a two years rip over South America, visiting my agencies there, and for the last twenty years at a period f about five years apart, I have travelled

he entire South American continent

I stopped my business this morning, then write to you so you can better understand Mostof my agents being Germans, I have knowledge of the German ideas in those ountries, which may be of interest to you. In the first place, Germans settling in South America are there only to make money and o return to Germany, after having made heir fortune, where they can live at ease for the rest of their lives. They never become citizens of the South American republics, or f so, it is exceptional.

During these journeys over South America was simply astonished at the growth of German commerce in those countries. Ten ears ago most of the Chilean trude was in the hands of the English. To-day it is an open secret with the English that they must rereat and leave the larger bulk of the Chilean rade to Germany Besides this, the Germans have control, practically, of the army of Chile and to a large extent they control the Chilean

lovernment. The affairs in Argentine are nearly the cally a German colony. It is not a great secret in South America, among Germans, to know exactly what the intent of King

In the first place all the German population of South America misjudge the United States. They judge our republic in the same manner as they judge the South Ameri can republic-a country full of corruption and at the bottom having little foundation These Germans decry all our manufactures, and everything that is made in America they class as "Yankee humbugs." It has taken weeks for me to prove to leading Ger thing good in the United States, and then t cknowledged there was anything goo in the United States, it was because we had some of the good German blood in this country.

There is an inbred hatred of everything American in all Germans living in South America. They believe, in case of war aris-ing between the United States and Germany, that our German population feel as they do-that is, they think our German populaion will remain loyal to King William, as they do not understand how the German ple in this country at once become citizen

and are interested more here than in Germany Universally the German people in South merica are shaping King William's course They make light of the Monroe Doctrine and laugh at it. They candidly believe—and it is no great secret among them—that ing William will crush the Monroe Doctrine vill blot out the map of the United States. we should attempt to interfere with his designs; he will continue on as he has commenced in Venezuela under the pretext of mortgage, if he cannot get territory, and can countries, until the Monroe Doctrine in completely demolished. Then he will take the southern part of Brazil as a German colony, annex Chile and later Argentina if he so desires. This belief is so well understood and talked among all the German colonies of South America that they cannot comprehend any other idea.

Now, my dear sir, from my observations n these countries, I must believe with th Germans. I see now that the little aggressiveness in Venezuela, under pretext of collecting a debt, is only to test the Monro Doctrine. No doubt you feel this as well as I do.

Not only our trade is being continually urtailed by German aggressiveness, but we have serious questions ahead of us with King William. In my dealings in those countries the German banks demand double com nission on American drafts, while the British banks are very much more reasonable. In fact, everything is done to kill us in trade maligning our good intents toward South American countries and in belitting our Government. The whole tendency of German aggressiveness is to down America, and the time is not far distant-mark my words-when we must face a crisis with Germany. The very air in South America is impregnated with German ideas, German goods, German aggressiveness and a little later, if you please, with a German govern-

Both myself and other members of my family are especially friendly toward you.
Mr. President, and we want to see the United

States settle this matter peaceably. If it cannot be so settled, then the blood that runs in my veins, which helped free this Republic from British rule in two wars, is ready to be shed again to declare that the American continent must not be subject to European aggressiveness or to the again. to European aggressiveness or to the ag-

ressiveness of an ambitious King. Excuse me for taking up so much of your time, but this subject is next to my heart and I cannot attend to my business without laying this matter before you.

Hoping this matter may be settled in friendly way, I am very sincerely yours, EMORY C. WHITE.

CALLS IT A CONSPIRACY. Mr. White talked to a SUN reporter yeserday afternoon in his office in this city. He told the following story of the South American situation and Germany's relation

"It will be unfortunate indeed if we allow ourselves to be deceived in Germany's real attitude, or to regard her exorbitant claims as anything but a pretext, for there sn't a man in South America to-day who looks on it as anything else.

"Germany has been spreading her power over South America for years, and in Chile we see the plans of Germany at their very highest development, for of all South American countries Chile is the most Ger man. The German Gen. Koerner was placed at the head of the Chilean army after the civil war there, ostensibly to reorganize t for possible trouble with Argentica That was pretext, but there is no doubt that the real motive was to have German control of the army, German control of the trade of the country, and to create among the people a sympathy with German institutions exclusively. To-day Germany shapes the affairs of Chile in naval and military matters.

"Ten years ago the trade of Chile was all in English hands, and English banks predominated. To-day the German banks are far and away the strongest, and they control the financial situation of the country and the mines.

AMERICAN IDEAS STOLEN

"Only a few years ago the trade in farming and agricultural implements was in the hands of Americans in both Chile and Argentina. During the past two years I have spent much time in both of these countries. and I personally know of several American firms engaged there in this line which have had to withdraw their entire business. One of these concerns, whose home office is in Syracuse, sent a representative down there while I was there too find out what the trouble was. He found that the Germans were making cheaper implements for farm use, copying everything sent out from this country and practically in control of the entire business throughout South America. Year by year, they have steadily gained until now they are the masters of the sit uation

"The Germans do not invent agricultural implements-they copy them from us. They copy everything we turn out, then make them cheaper and sell them on from four to six month's time, which they can do through their banks They have a molopoly of the trade with the good ranches. One can see that already it is impossible for Americans to compete with them, even if they sell at the same price, for the German banks charge Americans from 1 to 5 per cent., mostly 5, for collections

AMERICAN GOODS SMASHED.

"No man can be long in one of these countries without seeing that part of the German system of driving Americans out of trade is by the persistent, never-ending decrying and belittling of American goods. They make capital out of the enormous amount of breakage in goods from this country, which they attribute to our bad packing. A German salesman will sell with a guarantee to place the goods in the hands of the buyer in perfect condition. If an American salesman does that, he is very apt to find most of the stuff sold in a broken condition when it arrives.

"Now, what is the reason for this? It is ecause all the carriers that we have to rest of his life. The whole idea of the counuse in our trade with South America are either German or English, without any sympathy with our trade and a strong desire to injure it as much as possible With American goods the idea is to smash them up, and it goes right down to the dock laborers. I have seen American goods arrive packed as well as English and German goods that came with them But the American stuff has been smashed and the German and English is in good condition. We are bad packers, I admit, but what chance do we stand when the laborer looks at the bundle on his shoulder. sees it is American and immediately hurls it to the ground, instead of laving it down carefully as he would a German or English

versa lhas hurt us more than our bad pack-ANTTHING TO DOWN THE UNITED STATES "The South American people are led by European ideas. We have come in with ideas which have seemed queer to South

consignment? Animosity that seems uni-

Americans at first, but which are, nevertheless, respected by them. Then why don't we get a foothold? Because to do it we have got to fight all Europe. The combination against the Americans is universal. Every chance there to beat the American is utilized. "I paid a railroad a certain amount of money to be carried with my family across the Andes. Because of some trouble on the road I was not taken to my destination

and when I demanded my money back from the German officials, I was laughed at. They made no secret at the office of the railroad that there was no consideration for Americans. I finally got my money. but it was because I brought influences to bear that the railroad could not withstand An American without those influences wouldn't have had a chance in the world to get his money under the circumstances.

In Argentine I lost \$1,000 to a German

who said he wouldn't pay a bill he owed me because I was an American and there was no justice for Americans. I didn't get the money, either.
"While these conditions might indicate

that the South Americans do not like us. that is not the case. They do like us, but they are afraid of England and Germany whose influence has become so great that they dare no longer to resist it.

TRYING OUR TEMPER. "To-day in the Venezuela matter Germany is simply testing how far she can go with the American public. This is the test. If we stand this she will be ready for the next step in her programme. She is bound and determined to get a foothold. and if she can't get it by colonization she will get it by tacking a mortgage that can never be paid on Venezuela, and it remains

to be seen how we can thwart her design.

"Venezuela cannot even pay interest on what Germany and England have de-manded of her. In 1889 the value of her imports was \$61,000,000. If she had revenue from that much to-day it wouldn't meet what England and Germany demand, and, as a matter of fact, the imports are now less than half what they were in 1899. Venezuela cannot pay what has been asked of her, and Germany knows it. Where she is oming out I do not know, for she is among orest of the countries.

\*Our war with Spain gave us a little more prestige in South America than we

## CANADA FOR MONROE DOCTRINE

A MIGHTY GOOD THING FOR THIS CONTINENT, MINISTER SAYS.

Canada's Free and Independent Now and Would Remain So, Sir Frederick Borden Declares—Against Annexation, but Welcomes Close Relations With Us.

THEODOREB.STARR

Diamond Merchant.

Jeweler and Silversmith.

MADISON SQUARE WEST

Between 25th and 26th Streets.

Established 1862.

15 years on John St. as Starr & Marcus

25 years as above.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

No connection with any other

house in this line of business.

had before, but even that great victory is

English, and they have almost succeeded

are as bad as the Germans in this matter

VENEZUELAN DISHONESTY.

"I saw Gen. Pulgar, the revolutionary

hero of Venezuela, when he was here some

years ago, and he told me that he was after

money. That is the curse of Venezuela.

for while it is true that Germany has eagerly

seized on this opportunity to inaugurate her

policy in South America, it is a fact that

Venezuela is herself responsible for the

"The whole Venezuelan system is to ge

all the foreign money in that is possible and pay nothing out. They are not honest,

and it is an outrage the way they treat

"Here is an illustration. Under Presi-

dent Palacio a French company had the

minting concession. The company spent a good deal of money building and equipping

mint. After they had operated it for some

time, they were suddenly ordered to shut

down by the Government. There was no

explanation, but, believing it would be all

right, the French shut up shop and the en-

tire staff went away for a week on a hunting

trip. When they returned the superin-

tendent of the mint found that it had been

entered during his absence and all of the

was robbed of \$150,000 by her own people.

After the sale Palacio went on minting with

"It is this kind of rottenness that honey-

combs Venezuela and is responsible for her

plight. I heard a young man in the Hotel

Clint in Caracas, the son of one of the best

families in Venezuela, say he would like to

try is steal, steal, steal. They steal, go

face with ruin

Paris and spend the money and then re-

bined with the idea that manual labor is

A LAWLESS COUNTRY.

"There is no regard for law in Venezuela

man who stays any time in jail is friend-

less indeed. A young Venezuelan in my

time there murdered the man he worked

for and was sentenced to jail for a few

years. The maximum penalty for murder.

by the way, is ten years. This young man

was the price of a pardon for her brothe

released, having served just three weeks.

man to meet, has killed three men in the

streets of Venezuela, but, being of a pow-

erful family, has never served a day or

IF WE ARE GOING TO PIGHT

"If we are to enforce the Monroe doc-

trine we need nothing so much as more

gunboats and more cruisers. Germany

has nearly a million men in South America

and she has her plans made. Her men

are all fighting men, and a war is not a ter-

rifying thing to them, for they have known

that this crisis was coming for many years.

They have been the life of the plan and

have furthered it at every opportunity,

and they will profit by any strength that

"In 1896 when I went to Venezuela I went

with a German army engineer, Baron von Steuben. He travelled all over South

America on a man-making tour. He was

received everywhere with the greatest

honor by Germans, the Consuls personally

entertaining him wherever he went. Ger-

many has maps to-day that he made of

all the points of strategic value in South

America, and when they had them made

they knew that the time would come when

THREE WARSHIPS FOR CURACOA

Newark, Chicago and Eagle Sail Fron

From San Juan To-day.

ark, which, with the cruiser Chicago and the

gunboat Eagle, will go to Curacoa for the

hristmas holidays, has arrived at San Juan,

P. R., from Culebra. She will start to-mor-

row for Curaçoa, which is about fourteen

hours' run from La Guayra, Venezuela

The Newark is commanded by Commander

The Newark is commanded by Commander Richard Wainwright, who commanded the gunboat Gloucester in the battle with Cervera's squadron. The President has admiration for Commander Wainwright's courage and ability as a naval officer and gave him high praise for his conduct at Santiago in the review of the findings submitted by the Schley Court of Inquiry.

The Chicago is commanded by Capt. J. H. Dayton, who commanded the Detroit in the West Indian naval campaign of 1898. The Eagle's commander is Lieutenant-Commander Moses L. Wood.

Murphy Keeps His District Leadership

Hall, was rediected leader of the Eighteenth

Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19 -The cruiser New-

they would need them."

Germany wins in South America.

night in jail for his crimes.

the dies stolen from the French.

valuable dies stolen.

risis which she is facing.

they are our friends

ner at Delmonico's last night and drank the health of the President of the United States and the King of England together, then singing alternately the verses of the two national anthems to the common tune James Douglas presided and among those seated with him at the head table,

beneath the entwined standards of England and this country, were Sir Frederick Borden, Canadian Minister of Militia and Defence; Sir Percy Sanderson, the British Consul-General; John S. Wise, Augustus Van Wyck, Colgate Hoyt, Dr. Richard J Kevin, Paul Dana, James L. Thomas, the Rev. A. H. Judge, H. Lowenthal, Robert G. Monroe, Berkeley Moysten, Edmund Clarence Stedman, Robert H. Turle, George A. Howell and Alexander McFee.

President Douglas, in opening the speech-making, said that most of those present, whether they had become citizens or not, consistently belittled by Germans and had become a part of the Commonwealth

in robbing us of the position with South Speaking of annexation, he said: mericans that the war won. The English "I believe that Canada should remain independent and that the independent unity of he race is better for both countries than but our crisis is not with England, but with Germany, for while the English in South America are against us to a man, at home

of he race is better for both countries than if they were organically one. As such they can become irresisti le in spreading r p resentative government, not by numbers, but by moral force."

In introducing Sir Frederick Borden, Mr. Douglas said that Mr. Carnegie had irritated Canadians by saying that Canada had better he left out as a factor in future industrial development, and added:

"I hardly think Canada deserves to be snuffed out in that way. I defy Mr. Carnegie to show such an advance as Canada has made in mining in the last few years. No matter what it produces, Canada anyway is our Canada." is our Canada."

Sir Frederick Borden, while he showed

Sir Frederick Borden, while he showed himself a foe to annexation, also took a great deal of pains to point out in his speech that Canada is very far from being de-pendent on England, a spirit of indepen-dence which seemed to coincide with the feelings of the diners. Sir Frederick re-marked that Mr. Douglas had set the pace a little of fast in saying that on Canada the responsibility mainly devolved of binding the two countries more closely to-gether. He proceeded:

gether. He proceeded:

I am ready to accept that resposibility to some extent, and to say for Canada that it is her desire to do everything possible to weld the two together as firmly as possible, as both Great Britain and the United States are actuated by the same sentiment—to spread through the world freedom and liberty.

Sir Frederick presented figures to show Canada's growth in the last six years and added: We have to thank the people of this country for teaching us the lesson of self-reliance. We want pleasant trade relations, but we want the next movement started on this side of the line. When the invitation is extended to us to meet you again we will gladly accept it.

"The Government would give no satisfaction for this outrage, but some time afterward the company was approached to us to meet you again we will gladly accept it.

A great deal is being said about the destiny of Canada. I think we are absolutely satisfied with our present position. I think we will continue on the same it es and I think we will continue on the same it es and I think we will have no better friends in helping us than the people of the United States. A facetious friend of mine once said that Canada we bounded or it escouth by the Monroe Dostrine. I'm mig'ty glad that it is.

The Monroe Dostrine is a good thing for the American continent. England has the same amount of land on it new as she had when it was promulgated. Some of her hest statesmen favored it then. It is a guarantee of no coercion, and of freedom and liberty. The Monroe Dostrine is as much in favor of Canadian integrity as it is of the integrity of any other part of the American continent. by a man who offered \$18,000 for the concession. It was refused and there was more delay. Well, to make a long story short it turned out that the Government troops under Palacio's order had broken into the mint and looted it for the purpose of making the French company sell its concession cheap. The French finally closed with Palacio for \$50,000, but before hey got a cent of it they had to sign a receipt for \$:00,000. Right there Venezuela

continent.

A great many people know nothing about our constitution. Under it we are a free country. The British Emrire is made up not of a collection of colonies or dependencies, but of nations. We did not have to send troops to South Africa, nor did we contribute one cent of the cost other than volume rilly.

be President of the country for three weeks. Great Britain acknowledges that she can-Grat Britain acknowledges that she cannot have our troops or our money unless our Parliament votes to allow our troops to go and our money to be seent. It is for us to decide first whether it is a just war or not. I hope that it will be impossible for Great Britain to fall out with this country. Such a war would be worse than your great struggle. Let us hope that we may never go to war and that these two flags will always be on the same side and never on opposite sides. I asked him why, and he said because he would be in a position to get rich for the turn to steal more. This rottenness, comdegrading, has brought Venezuela face to

TAX NOW ON "SALLY ANNS." Likewise on "Dandy Jims" and "Velvets" at the Drug Store Bar. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington has issued a circular to the various Collectors notifying them that

after Jan. 1 any one selling soda water or had a sister that a Government official other beverages containing distilled spirits was in loss with. Her hand in marriage other beverages containing distilled spirits must pay the special tax of a retail liquor dealer. The tax is \$25 a year.

The order is aimed at druggists and confectioners who have been selling liquor in drinks on Sunday as well as on weekdays. The drug store bar has become a popular institution in this city. The girl married the man and the boy was Bernacio Pulgar, a splendid young

institution in this city.

These alcoholic concoctions sometimes Ann" and "Dandy Jim." Another drink that has a great call at present is known as "Velvet." It is nothing but a good quantity of whiskey mixed with chocolate

soda water. Collector Treat when seen yesterday Collector Treat when seen yesterday said that the new rule came really under the flavoring law and that any one using alcoholic beverages or so-called bitters could be made to pay the Government \$25 a year. He further stated that the payment of this license fee would be an open confession on the part of the one concerned that he was selling liquor and would give the State Excise Board an opportunity to force the payment of the \$500 a year State liquor tax.

Most of the big drug stores in this city
that carry on a polite bar trade take out
State and Government licenses and the ones
that will be affected most are the small dealers who sell on the sly.

## MATHEWS EXPLAINING.

'Twasn't Gruber Made Him Vote Against a Great Public Improvement-He's Hurt. Armitage Mathews, the Alderman from the Twenty-first district who voted against the Pennsylvania tunnel, told the Independent Club of that district on Thursday night why he did it. Alderman Mathews said he had been much hurt by abuse and by the general opinion that Abe Gruber had commanded his vote on the tunnel. He said he had called Gruber up on the tele-phone and the Colonel had said that he might vote as be pleased on that particular

Some one proposed that a resolution be passed indorsing the stand taken by Alderman Mathews. This brought a dozen speakers up at once and the resolution disappeared.

WINSTON CHURCHILL ILL. Author Confined to Bed in St. Louis as

Result of Exposure. St. Louis, Dec. 19.-Winston Churchill is ill here at the home of his uncle, J. B. Gazzam. When he arrived Monday morning he was feeling badly as a result of his part in the lively campaign for the Legislature in his district in New Hampshire. He would not give up to his indisposition, however, and believed rest was all he

however, and believed rest was all he needed.

Yesterday he insisted on going out for a walk, although his wife wanted him to remain in bed. He was gone but a few minutes when he returned and admitted he was ill. He went to bed and a physician was summoned. The latter says his illness is the result of exposure. Assembly district last night. He has been the leader of the district since 1893, when Senator Edward P. Hagan died expressing the hope that Mr. Murphy might be elected in his place.

# Gift The Canadian Society had its annual diner at Delmonico's last night and drank the ealth of the President of the United States Handkerchiefs Of Real Lace

\$1.00 to \$10.00 Each.

We show a very wide variety of these fine dress Handkerchiefs, including:

Valenciennes Lace Edge, at \$1.00, 1.25, 1.50 each.

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Finer Hand-Embroidered and Lace Handkerchiefs, at \$25.00 to \$100,00 each.

Any of these Handkerchi famay saf ly be ordered by mail.

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For Medical

or Social Purposes, use only a Straight Whiskey, viz.,

**Old Crow** Rye.

Do so, and you will never regret it. Our Scotch Whiskies are also straight. We make no misstatements.

H. B. KIRK & CO., N. Y. Sleigh Robes, tiger and leopard rugs, coachmen's outlits, lowest possible prices for reliable goods.

C. C. SHAYNE, Manufacturer, 41st and 42d Sts., near 6th Av. Carriage entrance 41st St., bet. B'way and Mh Av.

OLD CROW

GLORIOUS DREAM OF CONEY.

It May Be Made an All-Year-Round Resort for Millions From Everywhere. The first proceeding toward the acquisition by the city of 132 acres of land at Coney Island for park and recreation purposes was taken yesterday afternoon at a hearing n the Borough Hall in Brooklyn before Aldermen Lundy and Malone, members of the local board of improvement for the district. The meeting was held in response to a petition by a large number of the propertyholders in Gravesend and the adjoining territory. It was attended by many prominent citizens and officials, all of whom approved the scheme. It is proposed to acquire all the land from the present Sea Side Park to Sea Gate and from Surf avenue to the ocean, the assessed value of which is \$1,834,795. Addresses in favor of the movement were made by Park Commissioner Young, ex-Comptroller Coler, ex-Commissioner Kennedy and several

others. Commissioner Young said that he expected Coney Island to be an ideal resort after its reconstruction. "Instead of having 200,000 people a day on Sundays and high holidays," he said, "there would be accommodation and entertainment for a million: and instead of depending largely upon local patronage, people from all parts of the country and foreigners would be attracted. Instead of being a seaside resort for three months, it would become an allyear-round seashore enterprise, such as

Atlantic City is rapidly becoming. "Coney Island will be accessible when the proposed tunnels are constructed to an enormous number of people. It is my desire that the island shall become a national seaside park. Its situation and the condition of the shore are such as to make it tion of the shore are such as to make it the most attractive in the world and the beach has few, if any, equals. The piers which now exist could be used for landing passengers from Manhattan who might come over the various railroads from Phila-delphía and all parts of New Jersey. Un-doubtedly a large number of people will come from the Hudson River towns, and the people of the West, who are always attracted by the sea, will flock there in great numbers rather than to the seaside resorts of New Jersey, which are inacces-sible to those having but brief time at their command."

command."

The hearing will be continued.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD and TRAVELLING TRUNK ought to contain A POTTLE OF **ENO'S** 'FRUIT SALT. A SIMPLE REMEDY FOR PREVENTING AND

OURING BY NATURAL MEANS All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Errors in Diet (Eating or Drinking). liousness, Sick Headache, Constinatio Feverish Cold, and Fevers of all kinds. ITS EFFECT IS SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is, in fact, HATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and an UNSURPASSED ONE.

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